

THE Organized FARMER

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1964 WHEAT PICTURE BIG PLANTING -- CHANCY MARKET

GENERAL SCIENCES

FARM YOUNG PEOPLE'S WEEK

The 46th annual assembly of rural youth on the Edmonton Campus of the University of Alberta has been announced for the week, June 16-24, 1964.

Young people from Alberta farms, between the ages of 16 and 27 are invited to attend. Application forms will be available from the U. of A. Department of Extension, Alberta Wheat Pool, United Grain Growers, F.U.A., U.F.A. Co-op, Pioneer Grain Co., and District Agriculturists.

Cost of attending Farm Young People's Week is \$34.

Farm boys and girls have a chance to attend classes of their choice. The program is designed to be a condensed version of student life, and to assist in giving career information to young people. Some of these students may want to attend the University of Alberta later.

Farm Young People's Week is fully endorsed by Ken Jensen, Junior F.U.A. President. "I attended twice," Ken says. "The courses are good, with a lot of useful information." It gives a person a good idea of how the university works. If a young person can get away, it is worthwhile attending."

LOCALS

Have You Named Your Delegates?

It is District Convention time again. See the list of dates below. Have you made your plans yet?

Have you discussed these points, which will probably be coming up at your convention?

- Farm organization; are we prepared to move toward a more united voice for Alberta farmers? (Look for more information in the June 1 O.F.)
- Canada Pension Plan;
- Marketing Boards;
- Crop Insurance;
- Taxation.

(Watch for more information on these, and other topics in coming issues).

CONVENTION DATES

District 1	June 17
District 2	June 18
District 3	June 20
District 4	June 25, Legion Hall, St. Paul
District 5	June 22
District 6	June 23
District 7	June 15, Vermilion School of Agriculture
District 8	June 18, Forestburg School Auditorium

According to an article in the "Alberta Farm Economist," published by the Farm Economics Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, Farmers in the three Prairie Provinces report they intend to plant 28.5 million acres of wheat this year.

This would be 5.6 per cent more than the 27 million acres sown last year. It would also be the seventh consecutive annual increase, says the "Economist." Not only that, 1964 plantings would eclipse the previous acreage record set in 1940, when 27.7 million acres of wheat land were seeded, if present intentions are carried out.

However, the "Alberta Farm Economist" goes on to point out that there is very little justification for intentionally increasing Canadian wheat stocks. With last year's record crop, in spite of record sales, the carry-over will reach 500 million bushels, up for 490 million last year. An average crop this year, taking into account the "new" wheat lands, would see an increase of about 25 million bushels over the more ordinary average crop.

"It would be unrealistic," the Economist continues, "To assume that the combination of circumstances which resulted in Canada's present position in the world wheat market will continue indefinitely. A carry-over of 1.27 billion bushels of wheat in the United States, weakening production controls, and the possibility of price adjustments remain hard facts in the supply situation."

"The future is sure to bring strong competition in world markets. Canada's overall trade position, and her skill in negotiating suitable terms will be crucial to success in expanding our markets for wheat."

Let's Have More Juniors At District Conventions

By Walter Smart, First Vice-President, Jr. F.U.A.

Once again District Convention time is approaching; with the exception of two districts, who held their conventions in April, the balance of the districts will hold theirs in June. In the past the attendance of FUA and FWUA delegates representing the district locals was satisfactory, but their is a great downward trend in Junior attendance. With the exception of a few districts, there is a vast area of improvement that can be covered. These demands can only be met if you, the members of this organization, stop, and look at the importance of Junior members attending these

District 9	June 19, Ponoka
District 10	June 15
District 11	June 17
District 12	June 16, Okotoks Community Hall

District Conventions. We should realize that the leaders of tomorrow are the Juniors today, experience being something that one should not overlook. Only through you, can we increase our Junior attendance at these conventions. This year, if at all possible, I would like to see the Juniors get together and have a short buzz session, discussing Junior progress and problems in their districts. There are a few Districts that have already practiced this method but there are those which have yet to see but a handful of Juniors. When your local sends a delegate or delegates to your District Convention, make sure to bring along one or more Junior members, making this one of the meeting places for Juniors and Seniors alike.

See you all, come convention time.

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DONATIONS TAKE MANY FORMS: The "Hog for Freedom" fund has received donations totalling \$768.61 (as of May 1). Here is an example (shown in facsimile) of how at least one donation has come in. Most of the money received from hog producers, to be used in support of the Hog Marketing Board educational program, arrives in more ordinary form. Including \$453.23 collected at meetings, the Hog Fund total stands at \$1,221.84.

MARKETING BOARDS

Where Do We Stand Now?

1964 will be remembered as the year more people talked about selling hogs than probably has ever been the case before.

Up to a point, this has been good. It will certainly mean a healthier respect for the farmers' needs in the market place by dealers and handlers. If, however, we leave it at that, we will soon have lost the initiative. There are plenty of signs that this may happen.

In Manitoba, the Government appears to be planning the kind of action that will postpone any change in marketing there for at least two more years. They are pinning their hopes on the possibility that farmers will be so intrigued by the use of the telephone system of selling that they will all support the government agency. My prediction is that it will last about a year. By that time, enough deals will be made directly with packers to have made the government agency entirely ineffective.

At the time this is written, Saskatchewan remains the only province to have set a date for a plebiscite. After May 9, the result will be known to all of us. If a majority favours the establishment of a board, the value of a board to Saskatchewan without either Alberta or Manitoba participating will have to be weighed. If it has to be turned down, at least farmers will have been made more conscious of the importance to them of the market place.

In Alberta, there is still some question about the holding of a plebiscite. According to the act, any responsible group of farmers can request that a plebiscite be held. This request has been made, and, under normal circumstances one would expect that plans for holding one would be announced. However, this may not happen and if it does not happen it will be as a result of the very vocal opposition to a board by a few people who object to the powers

of the board as established by the plan.

Because of this vocal opposition the Government feels that most of the farmers are not well enough informed of the powers, and that their interests might be better served by postponing action until more study is possible.

If the decision is to postpone the plebiscite, this is the prerogative of the Government. However, this is also denying certain rights of farmers to decide for themselves the kind of policy they wish to pursue.

Much reference has been made to the powers of the proposed board. This has created an element of 'bogeysm.' If the Government feels that a board can be established that will fulfill the intent, which is to create a single selling agency for marketing all commercial slaughter hogs, but without the powers to stop the by-pass of that agency by either producers or processors, it will be

deluding the farmers just as the Manitoba Government has done.

It is for this reason that a committee, representing the FUA and AFA, advised the Minister of Agriculture that they would not sanction a postponing of the plebiscite beyond this year. Only the calling of a special board meeting of the two organizations could do so.

If such a course is necessary, the meeting would need to review:

1. The action taken in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and what possible effect this would have on Alberta.

2. Any new proposals that might be put forward to accomplish the original intent, i.e., an effective central agency. Up to this time, no such proposal has been made by anyone.

The joint committee will have to meet with the Minister again before any final decision is made.

—Ed Nelson

Fish And Game Offers Service To F.U.A. Locals

The Alberta Fish and Game Association has often been accused of being a pressure group to promote unlimited hunting and fishing for its members.

This accusation has been very erroneous, the Association claims:

"We are a pressure group whose aims and objectives are for better conservation of water, forests, soil, wildlife and all renewable resources," say Vice-President C. W. Johnson of Calgary.

"True, this group is made up of those who enjoy the great outdoors in many ways: hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, trail riding, photography and so on," Mr. Johnson points out.

"However, we have long recognized and worked for a better relationship between farmers and sportsmen. Our members recognize and sympathize with farmers who are subjected to numerous acts of spiteful vandalism without adequate protection or compensation."

The Fish and Game Association is confident that a part of their objective has now been achieved, with the Government recognizing the need of, and instigating a Hunter Training Program that can provide training to "our new generation who will be our advisors and leaders of tomorrow."

An open invitation to all the Farmer Union locals to avail themselves of the services extended by the Alberta Fish and Game Association has been given.

A wonderful library of films, most in natural color, with films of nature, hunting, fishing, educational, informational and instructional are available. Two projectors are also available: one at P.O. Box 926, Inglewood Bird Sanctuary, Calgary, Alta. Phone BR 3-5162. The other is at the home of Mr. Urban Young, 10992-72nd Avenue, phone GE 3-1853 in Edmonton.

"There is no charge, obligation

or propaganda attached. Quite frankly, members of our Association wish to meet members of your Association so we can combine our efforts to the best interest of all."

If the showing of these films fits into your future program please contact either of the above as early as possible so arrangements can be made to show your selection of films where and when you want them.

F.W.U.A. Request Passes Legislature

A bill to amend the Intestate Succession Act was passed by the recent session of the Alberta Legislature. In substance the amendment provides that a widow may claim all of the estate up to \$20,000 if there are no children.

Presently, the total estate can go to the widow only if there are no children. If there are children, one-third to one-half of the estate goes to the widow, depending on the number of children.

Under the new legislation, only the residue of the estate, after the widow has received \$20,000, will be divided between the widow and children. Where there is one child, one-half of the residue shall go to the widow. Where there are more children, the widow shall receive one-third of the residue.

The amendment, Bill 47, was first suggested by the FWUA. The idea came out of hardships suffered by families affected by the old legislation. In many cases where there were young children, large parts of estates were tied up until the children came of age. This meant, in the case of a farm family the widow could not carry out the kind of programs necessary either for the good of the farm, or of her family.

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

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The Organized Farmer

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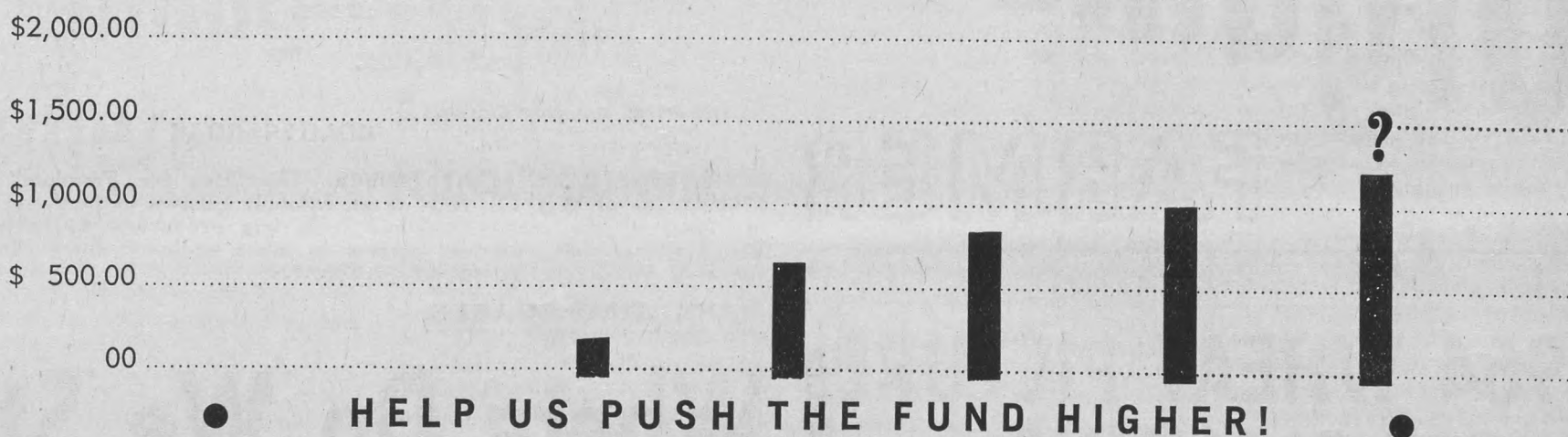
GIVE A HOG FOR FREEDOM?

DONATIONS (total from all sources)

MARCH

APRIL

MAY



● HELP US PUSH THE FUND HIGHER! ●

STUDENT AIDS LEPERS

These two letters were sent to Bill Harper, F.U.A. Radio Commentator, by Leonard Harman, General Manager of United Co-operatives of Ontario. The Banta family has supported the farm movement in Alberta for many years.

February 7, 1964

To: W. J. Harper

From: Leonard Harman

May I share with you a letter received a month ago from Gordon Banta. He is a recent graduate in Agriculture from University of Alberta and was active in farm and co-operative organization there. Last summer Gordon worked in UCO warehouse at Weston in daytime and studied Hindi at night in preparation for his overseas mission and impressed all of us most favorably. I am writing Gordon a word of encouragement. Here is his letter and address:

"First I would like to thank you and Mrs. Harman for having me for supper. That was the last home cooked Canadian meal that I had. I am sorry that I have not written sooner but since I have arrived in Hatibari, things have been going at a rapid pace for me plus trying to learn the language.

Hatibari is 16 miles from Sambalpur. The land is covered with jungle but now there are 20 acres cleared out of the 560 acres. The land is very rocky and where you can find soil without stones it can be used to make bricks. But because there is no money we can't buy cement to build brick houses.

The colony is administered by a doctor who was forced to take over the colony. He lives in Sambalpur and comes out when he needs some vegetables from the gardens which we have developed for the patients. At the moment the patients calorie intake is 1800 per day. There is still room to

increase food production. Most of the patients here are former beggars who still keep many of their former habits. When we wake up in the morning we never know who will have left during the night. If anything is left laying around it disappears very quickly. All of the work is done with bullocks and wooden plows. On a good day the bullocks can plow 1/15 of an acre. It is not only the people that are underfed.

I am trying to get the people to grow some vegetable other than egg plant. I have planted most of our garden vegetables as we are now in the winter season which is the same as our May or August. I am living in a mud covered building with a thatched roof. Our food is rice chillies and a flat bean (something like a lima bean). Our biggest problem is snakes which get in the thatched roof and then come out when you least expect it.

Working with me is a Frenchman and an Indian. We are the

Gordon Banta, Agricultural Graduate from Alberta, helping leper colony to become self-sufficient on food production at Hatibari Leprosy Colony, P.O. Hatibari, Sambalpur District, Orissa, India.

CUSO is the Canadian University Services Overseas.

Dr. Irene Parlby Scholarship Fund

The FWUA set up the Dr. Irene Parlby Scholarship Fund to honor Dr. Parlby of Alix, who contributed so much to rural Alberta, and to assist students at the Alberta Agricultural and Vocational Colleges.

Each year the FWUA awards a \$50.00 scholarship at each college, to the girl making the greatest achievement record in any course. Winners are selected by the staff at the College.

The winner at Vermilion was Sylvia Prodaniuk of St. Paul. The winner at Olds was Carol Empey of Bowden. The Fairview College student has not yet been selected.

The FWUA wishes to thank the locals that have contributed to this fund, by local donations and with "In Memorium" gifts.

only three out of 250 people living here who do not have leprosy.

I am trying to convince some of the Indian people that the vegetables we grow could be sold as they will all be boiled. This is in the future, however, as we don't have enough for the patients to eat now. But I think that eventually these people can be self-supporting by growing food which this country badly needs.

Merry Christmas.

Gordon Banta,
Hatibari Leprosy Colony,
P.O. Hatibari,
Sambalpur Dist.,
Orissa, India.

March 4, 1964

Dear Mr. Harman:

Thank you for the letter and generous donation. It came at a time when both were much needed. Your letter renewed my lagging faith in people. It is good to know that people are still interested in learning about other people and helping them. The money was used to buy a rubber tired bullock

cart, which should be delivered soon. I will see that you get a picture of it.

Soon you should be getting some pictures of Hatibari and the people here from my parents. I am getting them to send you some pictures as the postage will be high if I send them from here.

At first it might appear to you that a bullock cart is not too essential. I can assure you that it is the one thing which is giving us the most trouble. We have only one and it is used constantly which means that it is always breaking down as the wooden wheeled carts can not stand constant use.

I am not sure about sending any contributions through CUSO but I have written and should be able to let you know in the near future. If you can send it through CUSO it is tax deductible. If CUSO can not accept the contribution I will let you know what suggestions they have.

I have an ambitious program started now and it is requiring a lot of effort on the part of the patients but the best part of it is they are starting to take an active interest and in some cases making additional suggestions of their own. If with this attitude and outside help, Hatibari does not become the best colony in Orissa, I will only be able to say that the Gods were against us. The only part of the program that the patients and I disagree about is the amount of paddy to be sown. I hope that in the next six months I can convince them with Rupees that I was right.

I feel that the people in Canada like you and your wife who take an active interest in the problems of the world are to be congratulated. To keep up the constant drive when there is often nothing tangible before you is far harder than in my case where every morning I wake up and see the job to be done.

Again thank you for the letter and the donation.

Yours truly,
Gordon Banta.

CDA's research station at Fredericton, New Brunswick, is the major centre for potato breeding in Canada.

WHAT CAUSES ACCIDENTS? HERE ARE SOME ANSWERS

"A truck backed through my windshield into my wife's face."
"A pedestrian hit me and went under my car."

These were some of the answers disclosed recently in a B.C. Automobile Association survey of reasons given by drivers in response to insurance company questions as to the circumstances of their accident case.

Typical replies reported by the BCAA:

"She suddenly saw me, lost her head — and we met."

"I thought the side window was down but it was up as I found out when I put my head through it."

"I told the other idiot what he was and went on."

"Coming home I drove into the wrong house and collided with a tree I haven't got."

"I consider that neither of us was to blame but if either was to blame it was the other one."

"I blew my horn but it would not work as it was stolen."

"I misjudged a lady crossing the street."

"I collided with a stationary bus coming the other way."

And finally, there was one from a motorist who hit a cow.

In answer to the question, "What did the other party say after the accident?" The driver wrote:

"Moo, moo."

Farm Accidents

By Bill Harper

Farmers are just starting their spring work, and so perhaps this is the time to say something about farm safety.

I attended a meeting of the Farm Safety Committee of the Alberta Safety Council recently, and among other things, we got a record of farm accidents in Alberta last year. It is not a very comforting thing to read. In 1963, 231 Alberta farm people were killed. 78, or almost exactly 1/3 of them were killed in motor vehicle accidents on the highways. This is 1/4 of all the highway deaths in Alberta, whereas only 1/5 of Albertans live on farms, so we farmers are getting the worst of the deal in traffic accidents.

It's easy to say 319 Albertans were killed in traffic accidents last year. It doesn't mean much when you say it that way. But the Alberta Safety Council says it a little differently. In their April bulletin they say "Every 19 minutes a police radio in Alberta crackles 'Investigate Motor Vehicle Accident!' Every 90 minutes a hospital Emergency Admitting Room bursts into activity — another motor vehicle accident victim is being admitted. There is no noise every 38 hours when the dark, slow moving hearse pulls away . . .

During the first two months of 1963, 18 Albertans were killed in motor accidents. During the first two months of 1964 this number jumped to 41. I don't know how many were farm people, but it was far too many.

However, farm people have a lot of special ways of killing themselves. One, which was used by 18 people last year was tractor accidents. 7 of them also occurred on highways, but 11 happened on the farm. There are three well-known ways of getting killed by a farm tractor. The first is by driving too fast, close to the shoulder of the grade. If the shoulder is soft, the front wheel

will turn toward the ditch, and the machine will roll before the driver knows what happened. The second way is to have a small child or two on the tractor, or around the machine, just as it is ready to leave the yard. This is also a well used, sure-fire method. The third way is to drive along a steep hillside with the tractor loaded to the limit, especially if the land is soft. Any fool can roll a tractor under these conditions.

Last year 23 farm people killed themselves by falling off loads of hay, or combines, or out of barn lofts. 21 of these 23 were people over 60 years of age, which means, Grandpa, that you are NOT as good a man as you once were. Don't forget it. Still another 25 Albertans were killed by fire, and 19 of them were under 10 years of age. This is a dreadful figure. Fire chokes young children as its victims. It's not a pleasant thought. Drowning was another killer. 21 Albertans, 17 of them under 20 years old, were drowned — most of them were swimming or boating, or supposedly having fun.

In addition to this, 12 farm people were killed in Alberta in 1963 by farm machinery — other than tractors. And then there were 7 killed by animals, and 7 more killed by firearms. It is interesting to read that no one was killed by electricity or lightning on Alberta farms in 1963. Maybe our electrical protection classes are paying off.

This has not been a pleasant broadcast to make, and I am sure it has not been pleasant to listen to. I did not intend it to be. I hope that as a result of it, at least one or two of you will be encouraged to take a careful look at some of the hazards around your farms and your homes, and above all, that you will take a good look at some of your work habits. Do you drive your tractor too fast on the highway? Do you take small children for tractor rides? Do you leave milk pails on basement steps? Do you use a rickety kitchen stool to stand on? Take a look at the things you use and the places you work. And then take a look at yourself and the way you work. Satisfied? Maybe you had better take a second look.

The Farm Safety Committee has a difficult job to do, in getting ordinary people to be their own safety officers — that is to police their own actions, correct their own poor work habits and so remove, as much as possible, the causes of accidents on their own farms.

The program of the Alberta Farm Safety Committee for 1964 will therefore try to create interest in local and individual farm safety programs. The FUA urges all farmers to help, by being their own safety officers. Remember, you are the one who loses, if you have an accident.

Know the Basis Of Modern Citizenship

By Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

Over the ages every civilized country has tried to make its cities, towns, villages and rural areas a genuine social gathering ground, where every citizen would help the rest and no one would be in danger.

The subject of civics should be regarded as the first study for every individual, after he or she has learned how to work and support themselves. Such a study would have a direct bearing on the work of maintaining a country. As yet no fully organized attempt has ever been made to give this great subject an adequate place in the scheme of education for the young for those on the threshold of citizenship. We can well understand this neglect in former days, when government was in the hands of the few—of Kings and their Courts, of nobility, of the middle classes or of any limited number of selected people.

There was no reason why the many should be taught to understand the value of privileges and of legal rights they did not possess. A haphazard knowledge was all that was required for the many when it was unconnected with responsibility.

But this has all changed now and the individual who has never given a thought or a minutes serious thought to public institutions or affairs, has as much voting power as the profoundest publicist.

The least that can be expected of the nation with a universal vote is that it shall take the trouble to organize a readily accessible education in the business on which the voting is exercised—that is the business of public government.

Modern Government— Complex, Costly

In former times, the questions before Governments were less complex, because governmental functions were less numerous and inclusive. The issues then, turned largely upon matters of square dealing and sound ideals of justice and humanity. Less often did the issues involve intricate problems to be decided on the basis of obscure fact and masses of conflicting evidence. So too, it is comparatively recent that people have been in direct control and have been called upon to decide political questions as well as to choose between ideals and leaders.

Modern political problems call for serious thought and broad information as well as sound human impulses, if they are to be dealt with intelligently. It is in this area where, because of his lack of information and of trained reasoning capacity, the ordinary citizen of the less educated classes is weak. On the other hand, the individual who specializes in other fields than the "Social Sciences" is often no better prepared to make an intelligent vote.

The tremendous rise in the cost of Government, and in the burden of taxation since the last world war, has forced more careful attention to this phase of the matter. Here again the common citizen has little foundation for distinguishing between true and false economy, or between promises to reduce taxes which can be reduced, or those which cannot be without causing more loss than gain.

The newspapers are very diligent in providing ready made excuses for dirth of thought. They plant causes in their readers much the same way that they suggest fashions to the domestic circle. They give the impression that certain things are what people are believing and thinking and doing and wearing.

This unthinking acceptance of anything that seems to be going may be seen in the quality of arguments thought to be good enough for the modern newspaper reader. The truth is as popular government has extended, any misinformation crowds the press; a real knowledge of the principles of citizenship has declined.

In view of this lack of correct information, many educators are now advocating that civics be made an important regular part of our school system. By civics it is meant the study of public policy, (governmental organization—Ed.) quite apart from the politics of the hour.

On the continent of Europe and in England, the selection of any candidate by one of the political parties is something of a guarantee of the personal ability and fitness of the individual for the post. If every citizen had to appear at a public place, take out a certificate of citizenship, pay a small fee and renew that certificate every few years, something would be done towards getting rid of the farce and indignity of the utterly uninterested voter, who has to be cajoled, entreated and pleaded with, to vote. All who care would have votes, many who do not care would take themselves off the voters' list, and the true opinion of the country would be more nearly obtainable.

If the responsibilities of citizenship were something to be won, or formally assumed, as a member of government, an alderman, or a Justice of the Peace takes an oath, promising faithfully to perform the duties of this office, there might be more of an incentive to a thorough study of civics. The need for a formal training in the principles, duties and responsibilities of citizenship would be made obvious.

True patriotism and conscientious exercising of one's political duties are impossible, unless one's country represents to one, some definite ideal of social life.

A study of history should give the citizen an appreciation of the privileges he enjoys, and what these privileges have cost his forefathers.

After following the long struggle for popular liberty, first for centuries in England and later in other parts of the world, we need to take pride in, as well as know the deeds of our heroes in the past, and realize the conditions out of which our people have come, if we are to see the meaning of what we enjoy.

The story of Anglo-Saxon liberty is the story of the world's emancipation, as far as it has gone. For the so-called democracies of antiquity were based on slavery and were not democracies at all, according to modern ideas. And although other people have made important contributions to the theory of government, their spokesmen must still admit that the Anglo-Saxon lands remain the teachers of democracy to the world, as well as the main bulwark of its defence when threatened by the onslaught of autocratic powers.

CLASSIFIED SECTION

SEED GRAIN

Nordan Crested Wheat Grass Seed. Registered 25c, unregistered 20c per lb. Gould Bros., Consort, Alberta. Phone R 1305, Consort.

Fairview College Has Jr. F.U.A. Program

A series of Short Courses, a part of the winter program for the Jr. F.U.A. in District Two, have been featured at the Fairview Agricultural and Vocational College. Several Jr. F.U.A. members attended these courses, in first aid, welding, farmstead planning, etc., from February 22 to April 25. They had a two hour session each Saturday morning.

Junior Director for District Two, Frank Schaff, reports that the courses progressed very well. "I feel that the students gained a great deal through these sessions," he says. "Prospects look

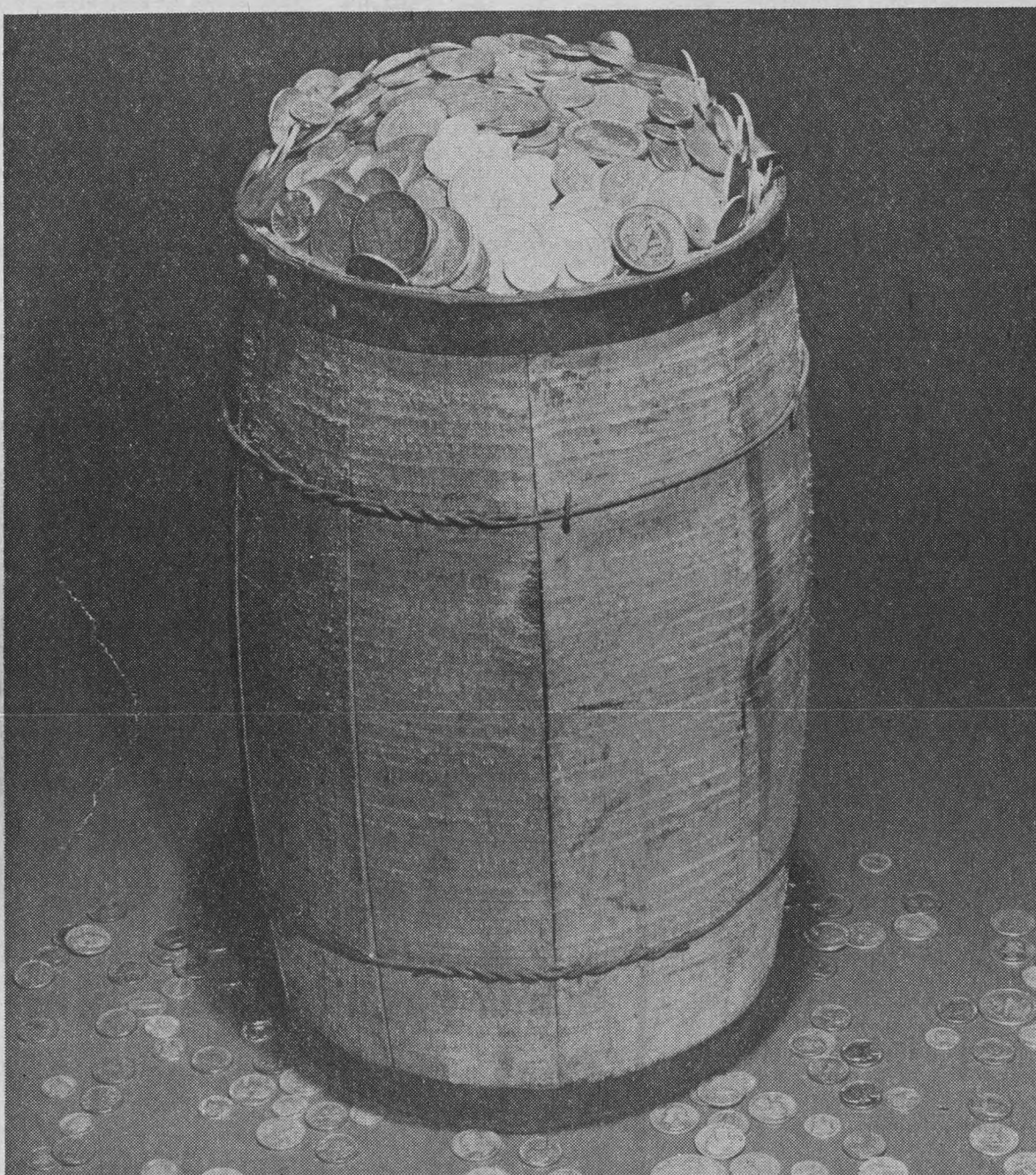
good, and we hope to continue short courses as part of our winter programming for Jr. F.U.A."

The idea for these sessions began to emerge about a year ago, Frank says. The aim was to develop a program which would be of value to all Junior members, and in some cases to help students gain an insight to a vocation. The program was developed with the help of the Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association.

The Short Courses this session concluded with a banquet at the college.



Ken Jensen of Ponoka, Jr. FUA President, will be attending several of the coming FUA District Conventions. He will speak at the District 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 meetings. (Above) He addresses delegates at Medicine Hat in April.



Who Could Use A Barrel of Money?

Everyone, apparently.

In the hope of getting back a barrel of money, the stock market speculator splurges on penny stocks . . . the financier invests in gilt-edged securities . . . the real estate investor buys houses and apartments. Yet any one of them considers himself lucky to make 10% — most times his return is much less: only about 4 to 5%.

But right around home YOU have an investment that pays MORE than the best of these: UFA Co-op Maple Leaf Petroleum Products. For every \$10 you spend on Maple Leaf farm fuels you get \$1.13 back. Your investment pays 11.3% in patronage dividends . . . and it pays in CASH! Think it over . . . put your fuel dollars to work. Invest them by buying your petroleum products from the UFA Co-op Maple Leaf Agent in your district.



UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA CO-OP

"Owned by farmers—controlled by farmers—
and operated SOLELY for the benefit of farmers."

Seminar On Laws Pertaining To Women

By Mrs. J. R. Hallum

The first seminar on Laws Pertaining to Women was held in the Masonic Hall at Red Deer, April 15th, chaired by Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite.

First speaker was Mrs. J. J. Stewart, B.A., L.L.B., who stated she has to squirm when she talks about women. Women are persons with the same rights as men. She said that all down through the ages women have made themselves felt. She cited such people as Helen of Troy, Zonphebie, Cleopatra, Joan of Arc, and Wallace Simpson. In earlier days women generally were considered inferior beings. Any money or property she had became her husband's upon marriage. She said that in 1865 a man by the name of John Stewart of England, began to support the idea of women having some rights. Later we had the Suffragettes, with Isabelle Pankhurst.

During the First World War, women worked very hard but were not organized. Following the war in 1918 they were granted the right to vote in England.

Then in the U.S. Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Chapman helped to bring about the "American League of Voters."

Mrs. Stewart went on to say in Alberta we had the famous five persons, headed by the late Judge Emily Murphy, who worked to have women legally declared persons. In 1927 this was accomplished.

Mrs. Stewart wondered if women were like the Indians and didn't know what to do with their rights. She suggested they were possibly at a loss. Women can no longer be barred from a job because of their sex. But to take a position women must be worthy of it. Women have promised a better world but some are not working for it.

Women's first responsibility is to the home, to raise the family to the best of her ability. Secondly, she should learn about the family business, debts, mortgages, insurance, etc.

Mrs. Stewart explained the Dower Act and how it worked. And the advantages of husband and wife owning land as Joint Tenants.

The group then broke into buzz sessions and prepared questions.

Mr. Anderson, from the Attorney Generals Department was present to answer questions asked by a panel consisting of Mrs.

Braithwaite, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Comfort. Much information was gained in this manner by the women present.

After the serving of a delicious supper, Mr. Lewis Bernstein, B.A., L.L.B. of Red Deer, spoke on "Wills." He explained the different types of Wills, the importance of having a Will made, and the need for people to keep their Wills where they are available following death.

He spoke about "The Domestic Relations Act" and told how archaic and impractical the present act is and suggested to the women that this is one area they could expend their energy on to good advantage and further suggested that we give social service some teeth.

This, for a first, was a good Seminar with over 40 women registered. Eighteen represented the FWUA locals. Discussions were held about holding more in the future and it appears that this will be done.

Gold Watch Awarded To F.U.A. Stalwart

At the FUA Town and Country Banquet on February 26, 1964, at Olds, Mr. M. R. Buehler was presented with a gold watch by Mr. Steve Pankow on behalf of the Coburn Local of the FUA in appreciation of twelve years of outstanding service. In Mr. Pankow's remarks he stated that Mr. Buehler had been Sub-District Director for the FUA Sub-District County of Mountain View for the past seven years, also Secretary-Treasurer of the Coburn Local for the past twelve years. In these twelve years as Secretary Mr. Buehler had missed only one meeting, due to illness. Despite his farm duties he has found time to participate in the many activities of the FUA Organization, both Local and Provincial.

On the back of this watch was

Trade With China

By J. R. Love

The budget report of the Hon Walter Gordon revealed another prosperous year for the people of Canada, prosperous because of our ever-improving trading position. It is often said that the farmer is the backbone of our economy. When he has a good crop and can sell it, we all prosper.

When Alvin Hamilton, former minister of agriculture, announced the first wheat sale to China and with this new-found market our wheat surpluses were turned into cash, we all rejoiced. Now that the Hon. Mitchell Sharp has found additional markets in the U.S.S.R. and other communist countries for the bumper crop produced last year, we can all sing, "Happy Day Are Here Again."

However, press reports are con-

engraved, "12 years of outstanding service, Coburn FUA., February 26, 1964." Attached to the gift box was a satin ribbon bearing the names of all contributors, past and present members of the Coburn Local, a list of ninety-five names.

tinuously warning us that our days of prosperity are numbered. To mention only two items published in the press within the past week. "We must not count on any permanent market in China, because some authorities assert that paying for our wheat forced China to scrape the bottom of her foreign exchange barrel." That China's ability to export useful products has seemed dubious to its historical and nearest trading partner, Japan, that even Japan has not seen fit to take the trade possibilities (with China) very seriously." Are farmers going to permit this type of propaganda to go by without comment? Is the China market of no importance to us?

The Hon. Mitchell Sharp reported to the Alberta Wheat Pool's last annual meeting "that China shows every sign of becoming a permanent purchaser of Canadian wheat on a substantial scale." In support of Mr. Sharp's opinion I present two short quotations. (Atlas II, '63) "China in 1962 had a surplus of exports over imports. China's surplus exports to Hong Kong and Malaysia alone more than paid for the wheat imports from Australia and Canada." (Le Monde, Paris, II, 19, '63) "Great Britain expects to benefit more from increased trade with China than it will lose by being excluded from the European Common Market."

There is no mystery about foreign trade. Foreign trade is a two-way street. If A sells B a half billion dollars of wheat, A then can buy a half a billion dollars of textiles from C. The fly in the ointment occurs when C (USA) uses economic sanctions and trade restrictions designed to prevent the rest of the world from trading with B (China). In this case B (China) is one of the largest producers of textiles in the world. Today Canada imports textile materials to the tune of nearly half a billion dollars per year. If we can not sell our wheat for cash, we can always trade it for textiles and other imports.

Two years ago I visited the Canton trade fair in China. The exhibition lasts 30 days and is held in the spring and autumn of each year. It is organized exclusively to develop trade with capitalist countries. Thousands of Chinese items for export are on display in a huge new ten story building. Buyers and representatives from thirty countries, including Canada, were at the fair. In fact the whole western world, except the USA was represented. Since returning home I note with interest that China is turning from Ilyushin planes made in the U.S.S.R. to Viscount planes made in Britain.

As for trading between China and Japan, in my opinion, it is as natural as trading between Canada and the United States. Basic materials from the natural resources of China are traded for electrical equipment, machinery and industrial products made in Japan. Only last October the Japanese put on a major industrial exhibition in Peking at which 500 Japanese, representing 600 Japanese industries, were present with only one purpose in mind, to expand the ever-increasing trade between these two countries.

It is vital to the interests of Canadian farmers, that everything possible be done to enable China to become a permanent and good customer of Canada. I am sure that every Canadian farmer would rather wear a Canadian-made shirt, manufactured from Chinese textiles, obtained in exchange for Canadian wheat, than to return to the old days and have to sit on a pile of unsalable wheat wearing a shirt made by his wife out of an empty flour sack.



NOTICE

Cash payments are now being made to Pool members as patronage refunds on 1962-63 deliveries to Pool elevators

Dividend Cheques are being delivered by Pool Agents

TOTAL PATRONAGE REFUND OF \$2,920,000.00

- 5.2¢ Per Bushel on Wheat, Flax, Rapeseed & Mustard seed (2¢ cash - 3.2¢ reserve).
- 2.6¢ Per Bushel on Oats, Barley & Rye (1¢ cash payment - 1.6¢ reserve dividend).
- 3.21% PATRONAGE DIVIDEND on Fertilizer Purchases (1.23% cash - 1.98% reserve dividend).
- 10¢ (cash & reserves) on seed Wheat, Flax & Rapeseed & 5¢ on seed Oats, Barley & Rye marketed through the seed division.

Nobody else pays dividends of this size on grain and seed deliveries. Alberta Wheat Pool has distributed its earnings to its members in this way for 26 consecutive years.

If you are not already a Pool member, join right away and start sharing in the benefits of co-operation.



ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

Farmer-Owned Co-operative

No Tolls Bar Welland 'Way

Announcement by the Federal Government of its intention to operate the Welland Canal free of tolls has been welcomed by Alf Gleave, President of the National Farmers' Union.

The government had considered imposing tolls on the 27.6 mile water-way across the Niagara Peninsula connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. It has always operated toll-free, and is a vital link in the grain shipment route from Lakehead ports to the Atlantic Seaboard.

The N.F.U. President said that putting tolls on the canal would be reflected as a direct cost to grain producers on any shipments through eastern ports. He said the export price of grain sold from Ft. William-Port Arthur would be reduced to producers, because prices now quoted are world prices after shipping costs are subtracted.